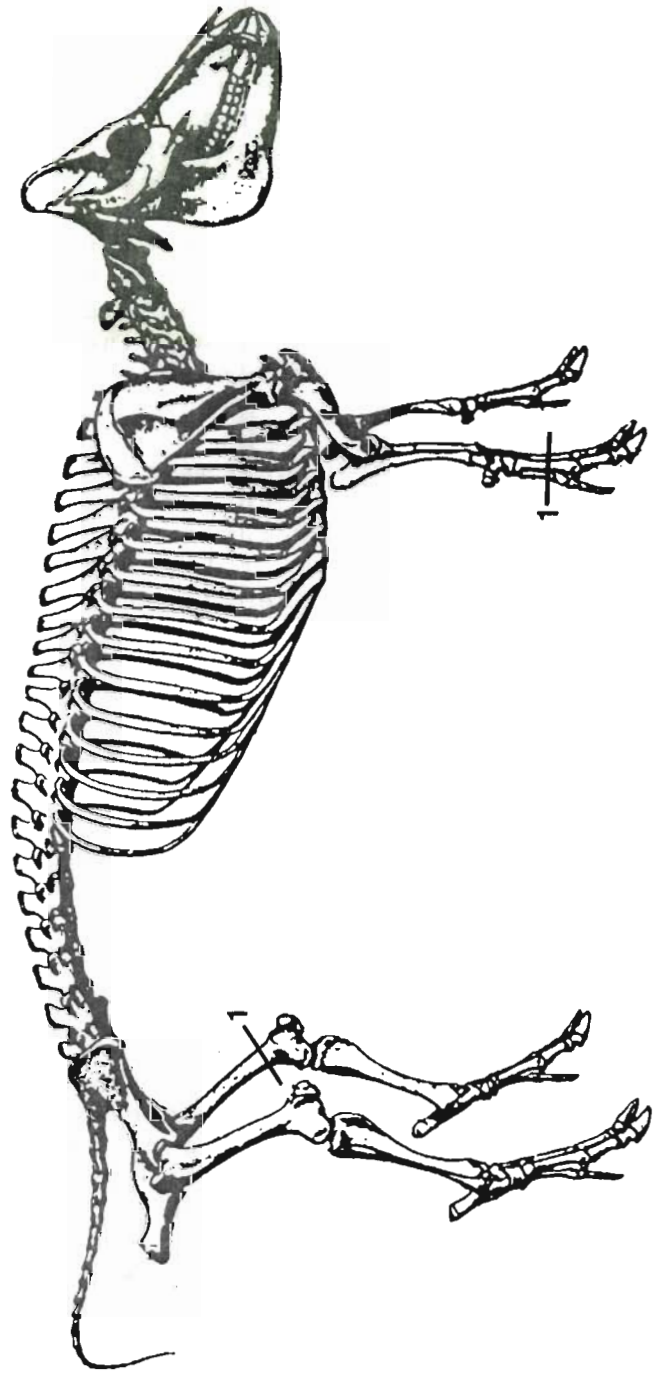


FIGURE 51

Lot 10A Butcher Cut Locations—Pig

FROM: Anatomy of Domestic Animals, Sisson and Grossman, 1938

NOTE: numbers represent quantity of bones recovered with indicated butcher cuts



Ten species of wild animal were recovered from Lot 10A. All of these species were identified in Feature 33 (see Table 59). Rock dove was also found in Feature 11, but no other wild species were present in this feature or in Features 14 or 15.

Of the ten wild species present in Feature 33, five were fish with catfish being the best represented. Three types of birds were present as well as one species of mammal and one species of crustacean. All of the animals would have been locally available at some time during the year with the exception of the crustacean (blue crab), which is represented by a single fragment and may be a chance inclusion.

It seems from the presented information that Feature 33 is associated with a different group of people than the other three features. Those responsible for the material recovered from Feature 33 were more willing to acquire and consume wild food sources than those responsible for the material from the other features.

The variety indicated for the cuts of meat for the features of this lot tend to indicate either different households or variations in distribution of materials. The variation in the types and percents of the various cuts of meat is assumed to be correlated with economic status, but documentary information as to economic status could not be obtained, so the nature of the correlation is unknown.

Summary of Lot 10A Early Nineteenth Century Households

The four early nineteenth century barrel privies, the trash pit, and the barrel storage pit in Lot 10A all contain the discarded by-products of daily domestic activities on the block. The occupation span represented by the assemblages, roughly 1780-1830, falls toward the end of Wilmington's Merchantile Period--1730-1830. The documentary data available for Lot 10A residents during this time is very sparse. The only evidence indicating the names of tenants actually on the lot is Allen McLane's 1821 will, listing Lawrence Curry and Caleb Kirk as tenants of two frame dwellings on the property. Caleb Kirk is listed as bellman of the City, but there is no evidence of Curry's occupation. The 1820 census shows Curry as having a family of four, and the 1816 tax assessment shows Kirk and Curry as owning no real estate and being assessed at \$150. There is additional evidence showing William Bryant as owner-occupier of a frame dwelling at the corner of Second and French Streets in 1797 and 1798. Also, a Mary Bonsall may have been living on Second Street in 1816 (see Lot 10A history and Figure 18). In sum, very little at all is known from documentary sources about the inhabitants of Lot 10A during the late eighteenth century and first quarter of the nineteenth.

All of the excavated features were located on the lot occupied by Lawrence Curry and his family in 1821 (see Figure 25), so it is logical to assume that one of the Lot 10A barrel privies contains the remnants of that household. Which one, however, is impossible to know. It is possible that more than one privy was used by a single household, in other words, a household may have used a privy, closed it, and opened another one, but since the privies were periodically cleaned, it is unlikely that they would need to be closed during a single household's tenure. Thus, it is possible to state that the contents of one privy represents the refuse of one household, and that different privies were used by different households. In the case of Lot 10A, these were successive households of tenants, each digging a new privy for its use when they took up residence.

The trash pit (Feature 13) and barrel storage pit (Feature 38) present a different case. These two features could represent deposits by people who also used one or the other of the privies. However, there were no artifact cross-mends (e.g., sherds from the same reconstructed vessel coming from two different features) to prove contemporaneity of either Feature 13 or Feature 38 with any other feature.

The very sparse documentary evidence concerning the lines of the Lot 10A occupants can be fleshed out by the archaeological remains. In all of the features, food consumption vessels dominate the ceramic assemblages. Most of these are feather-edged or Royal rim creamware dinner plates. All of the reconstructed plates show evidence of knife cuts and scratches in the plate wells (Plate 16 and 17). This evidence correlates with that of the faunal remains which shows a majority of meat cuts that would have been fried, roasted, or braised, and served on plates. Cuts of meat used in soups and stews are also present, which correlate with the bowls in all of the assemblages. Plates are the most numerous vessel shape in the food consumption category, and steak, chops, and roasts, which would be eaten from plates, form the majority of meats cuts. This indicates that soups and stews were probably used to add variety to meals, rather than as an economic necessity.

The majority of decorative types present in the features are fairly uniform with high percentages of coarse earthenware in food preparation forms, undecorated refined white earthenware—largely the plates mentioned above, and hand-painted refined white earthenwares, mostly cups and saucers. In only a few cases are ceramic mugs present. By and large drinking vessels, other than tea wares, are of glass—tumblers and wine glasses. Some of the tumblers are decorated with copper-wheel engraving and many of the tumblers are obviously parts of matched sets. The engraved tumblers are likely to have been the most expensive (Plate 18).

Some of the artifacts recovered provide evidence of household composition. Children's shoes were present in three of

PLATE 16

Lot 10A, Creamware Plates Showing Knife Cut Marks

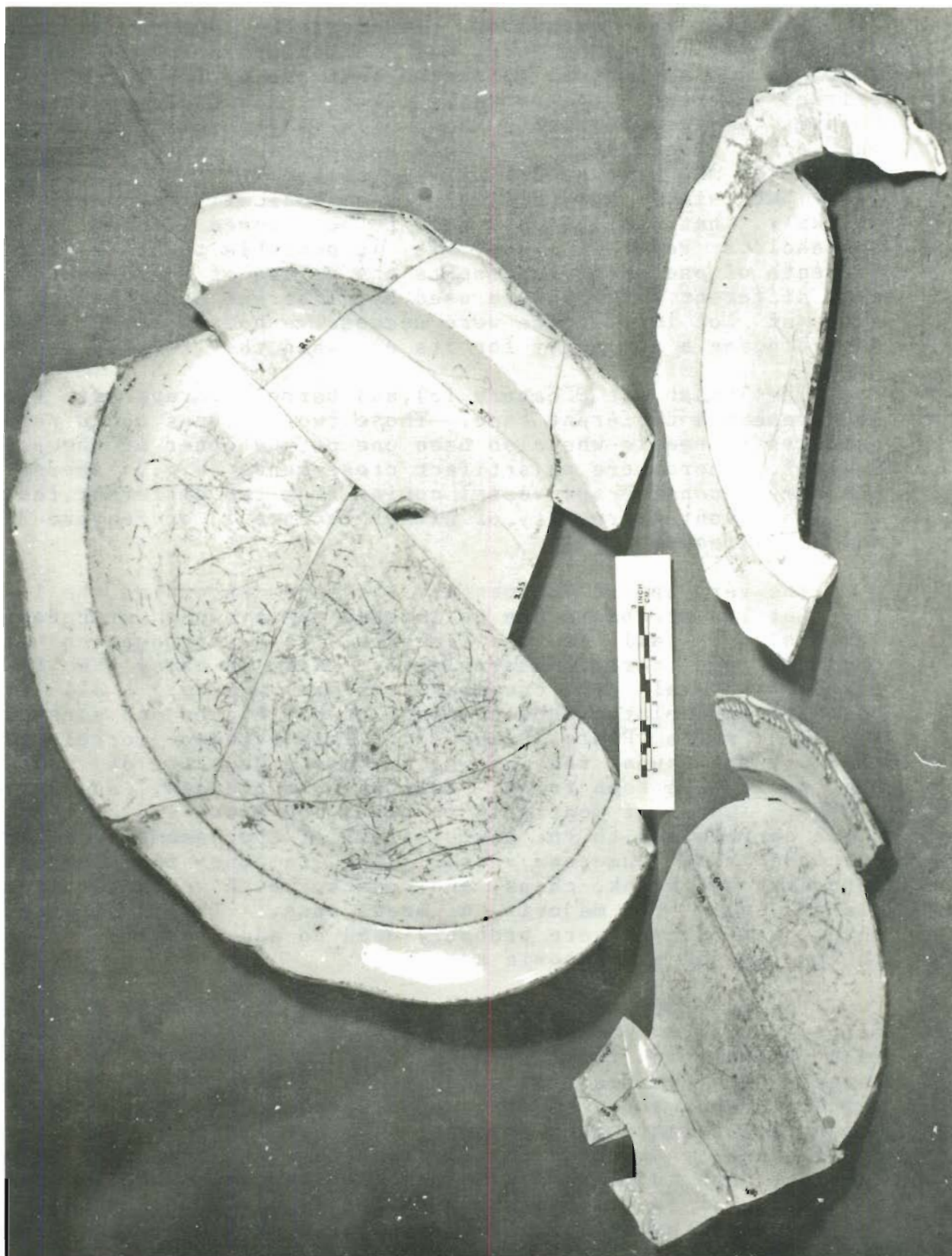


PLATE 17

Lot 10A, Detail of Knife Cut Marks

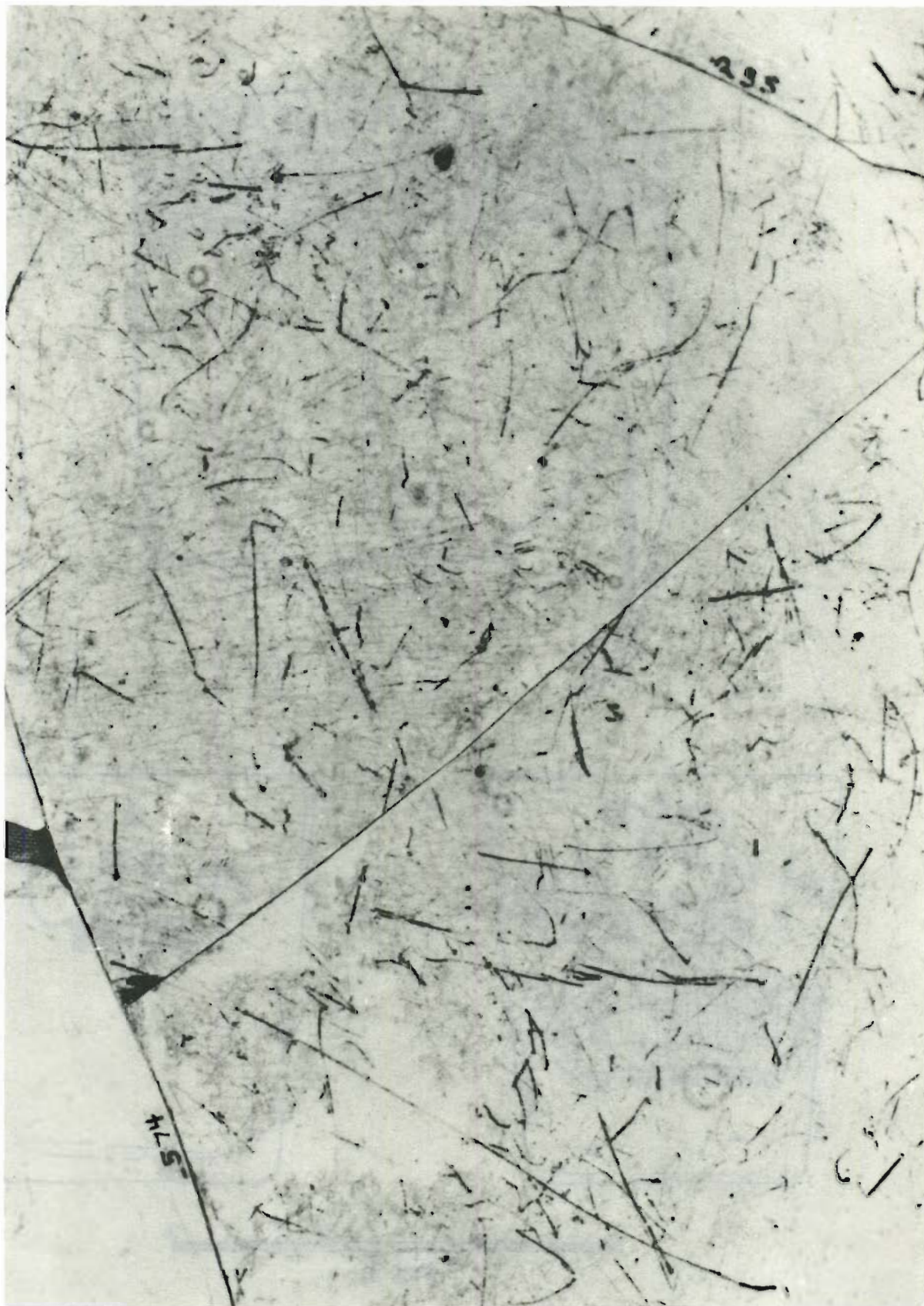
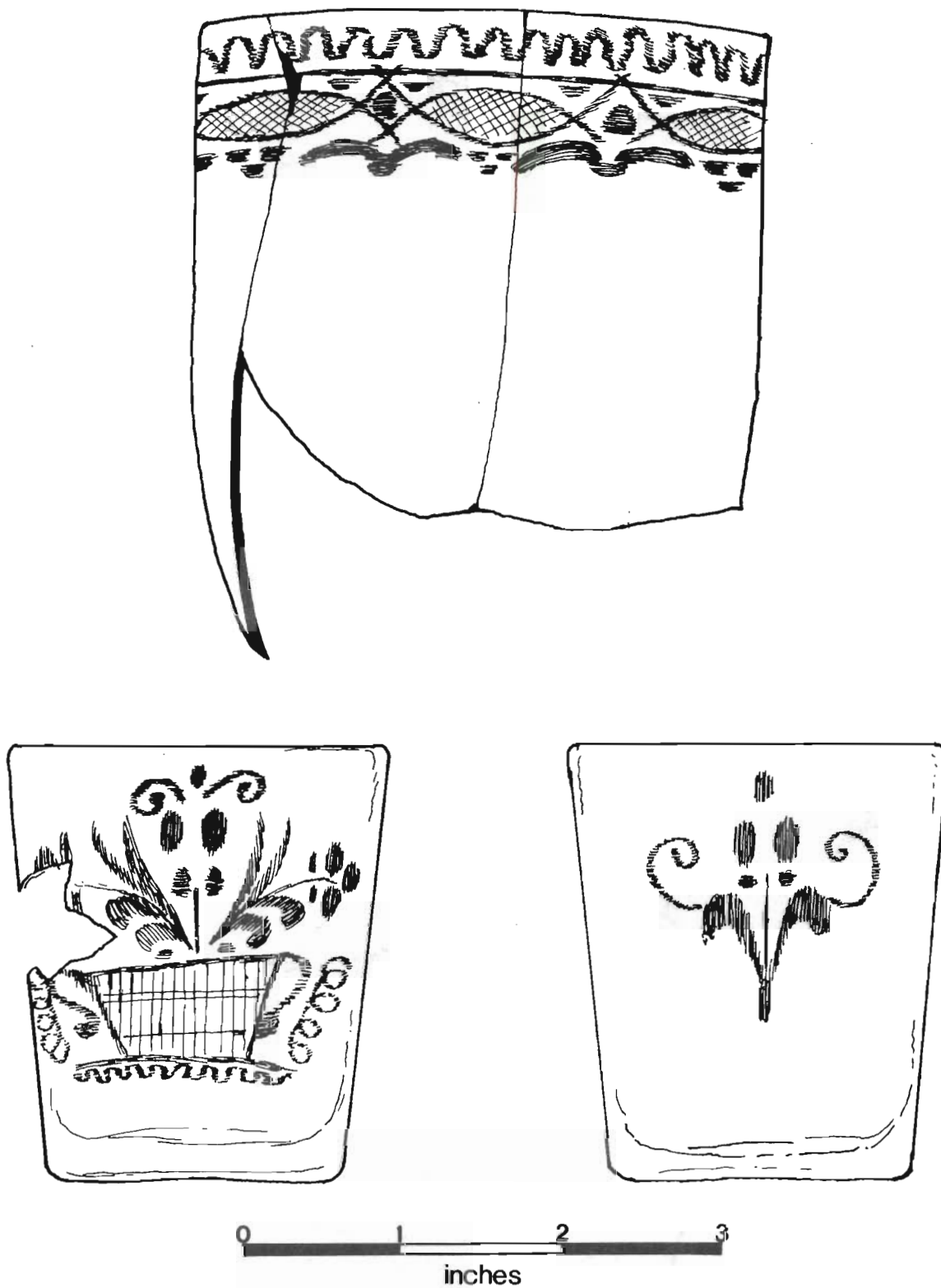


PLATE 18
Lot 10A, Drawings of Engraved Tumblers



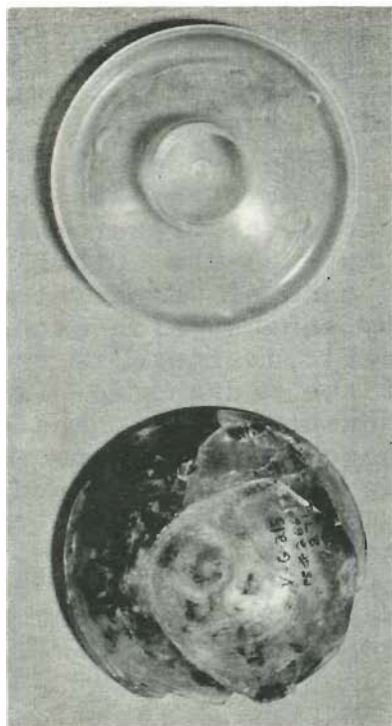
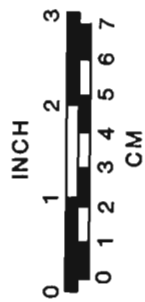
the contexts and two others contained clay marbles. It could be argued that adults might be the marble players, but the children's shoes, one of them a baby shoe, are conclusive evidence for the presence of children. One of the features containing a child's shoe and a marble (Feature 14) also contained a drip catcher (Plate 19). The drip catcher is used by a nursing mother to catch milk drops from the breast that is not being used while she is nursing her baby on the other breast. The drip catcher from Feature 14 is made of hand blown lead glass. Drip catchers are used today by some nursing mothers, but now they are made of clear molded plastic. There is no direct evidence of a male presence in any of the households (with the possible exception of Feature 33, discussed below), and only one direct indication of a female presence (the Feature 14 drip catcher). A female (mother) could be assumed to be present in all cases where a child's presence is indicated, and it is likely that there is a male inhabitant (father) as well. The fullest archaeological evidence for household composition comes from Feature 14, where the drip catcher indicates the presence of a mother and nursing infant, and an older child is also present (child's shoe and clay marble).

In all of the features domestic animals make up the bulk of the diet. While beef is the most common, sheep, pig, and chicken were also present in all cases, with turkey present in three cases and rock dove in two. All of these were probably purchased, already butchered, rather than raised on the lot and home butchered. The chicken and turkey could have been raised in the backyard, but it is not possible to tell. All of the features show a variety of meat sources and cuts of meat being consumed, but the household represented by Feature 33 had, by far, the most varied diet. The fishing gear recovered--a net sinker and a net float--plus the wide variety of locally available fish species, shows that at least one, probably male, member of the household was engaged directly in subsistence activities. The domestic faunal assemblage in Feature 33 is also more varied than any of the others with the inclusion of goose, duck and rock dove. Although the cat and rat bones present in this feature are not food animal remains, it is possible that the squirrel could be included as part of this household's diet as well. It is not clear what relationship direct subsistence activity may have to the socioeconomic status of this household. The person fishing in this case may have been doing it commercially, supplying fish markets or selling retail, or it may have been simply a recreational activity. Alternatively, the time to fish and the necessity for doing so may be related to a period of unemployment for the head of household. Neither the faunal remains, nor the artifacts indicate that a Feature 33 household member hunted to supplement the family's diet. The lack of hunted foods tends to support the idea that the fish were obtained during the course of business or recreation, as a matter of personal taste, rather than of economic necessity.

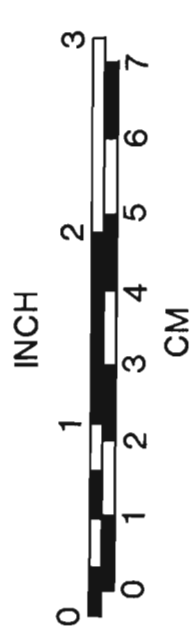
PLATE 19 Lot 10A, Feature 14, Drip Catcher



obverse



reverse



The oysters and clams, represented by their shells recovered from the features, were probably obtained from vendors who sold shellfish from carts in the Wilmington streets. They were probably purchased in the shell, and shucked, broken open, or cooked in the shell once gotten home. The shells may have been used as metaling in the yard, or piled in a midden and allowed to accumulate, and then redeposited in the privies when the privies were closed. Their accumulation and redeposition would account for the mixture of seasonality represented by the growth rings on the oysters.

In summary, while the lack of documentary data concerning the social and economic status of the Lot 10A inhabitants prevents the analysis of the artifacts along the lines originally intended, certain inferences can be made directly from the archaeological remains concerning diet and subsistence activities and household composition.

Feature 5

Feature 5 is one of two late-nineteenth century privies found in Block 1191 (Figure 23). It was discovered in Lot 10A, just below the asphalt and demolition rubble on the surface of the site (Plate 20). The top of Feature 5 appeared at 23.71' AMSL and was excavated into the thick layer of heavy clay fill placed on the lot in the late nineteenth century. The privy was approximately 9.5 feet deep, lined with unmortared rectangular bricks, and resting on wooden boards. The fill consisted of black sandy loam which was dry and friable and mottled with clay for the first 3.25 feet. After 3.25 feet the soil was water-saturated, black, organic, sandy loam (Plate 21 and Figure 52).

Since the dates on non-ceramic artifacts from Feature 5 indicate a time period beyond the range of South's Mean Ceramic Date Formula, no MCD was calculated for this feature. A terminus post quem of 1903 was provided by a small, non-ferrous tag stamped "r/1903/2035." It is assumed that the "1903" is a date, but if not, a porcelain bottle stopper marked, "D. W. LYNCH Co./1901/ SELECT BOTTLING/ WILMINGTON, DELAWARE," provides an almost equally late date. The estimated date range represented by the Feature 5 material is about 1875 to 1910. This coincides with the approximate time during which the buildings on Lot 10A would have been attached to the public sewer system.

The artifacts, faunal and floral materials recovered from Feature 5 are summarized in Table 78 and described below (Plate 22, 23 and 24):

The Kitchen Artifact Group, representing 23.93% of the artifacts recovered, contains all functional categories of food-related ceramics except food preparation vessels (Table 79 and Figure 53). The majority of the 613 sherds identifiable as to ware and decorative type (Table 80 and Figure 54) were

PLATE 20
Lot 10A, Feature 5, Prior to Excavation

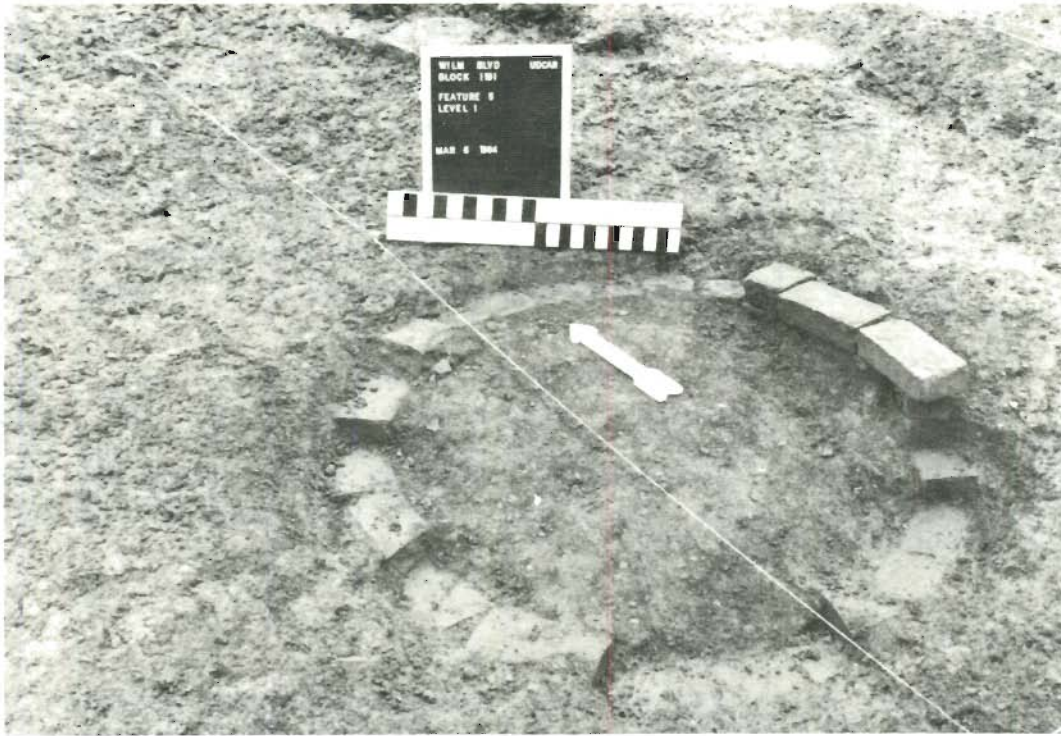


PLATE 21
Lot 10A, Feature 5, During Excavation



FIGURE 52
Schematic Profile of Feature 5

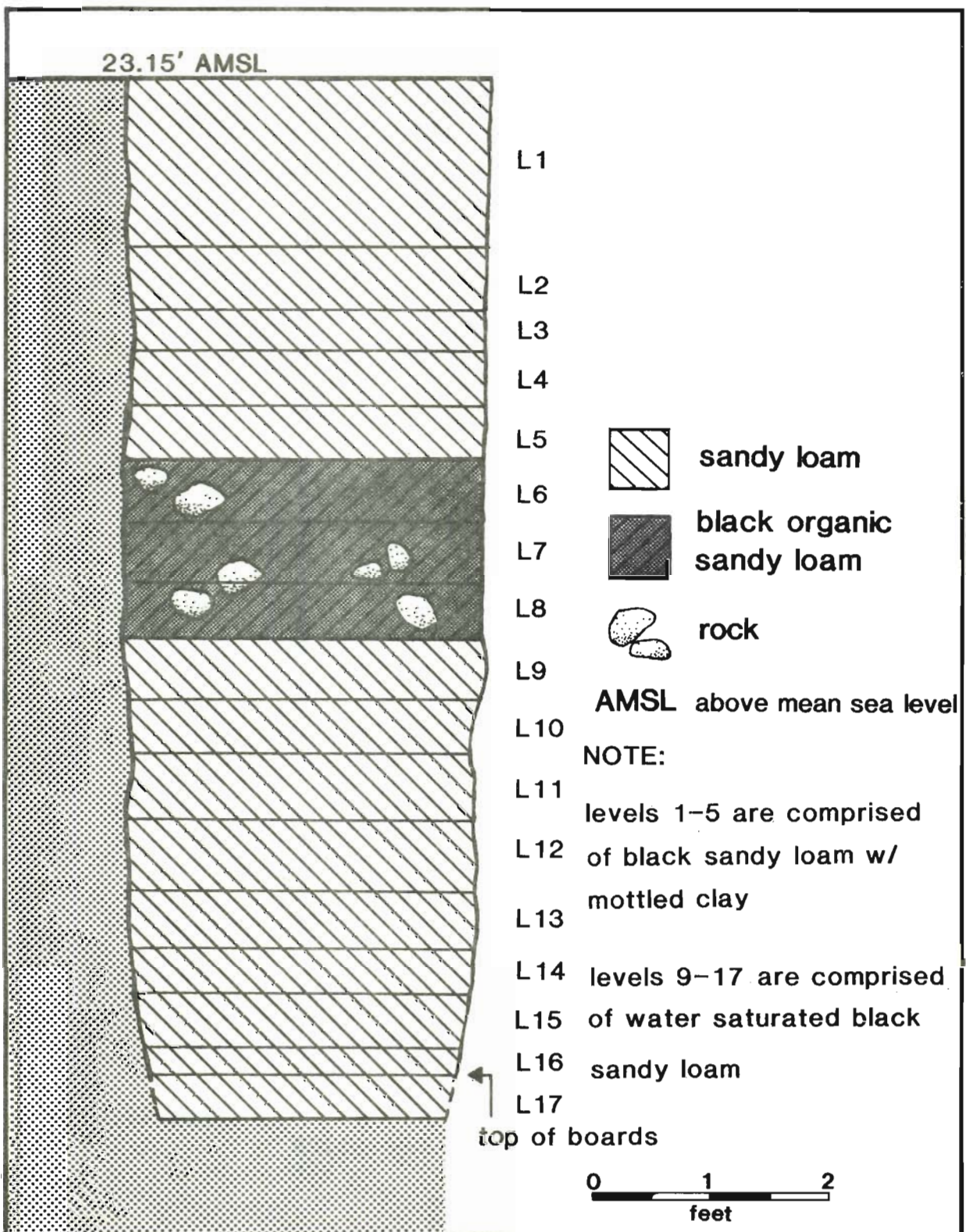


Table 78

Summary of Artifacts Recovered for Feature 5

	Count	
KITCHEN GROUP		1481(23.93%)
Ceramics, food-related	319	
Wine bottles	39	
Tumblers	253	
Pharmaceutical type bottles	35	
Spirits bottles	82	
Flasks	311	
Soda water bottles	153	
Canning jars and lids	80	
Rubber jar seal	2	
Metal cans	31	
Malted milk jar	3	
Condiment bottles and jars	21	
Bitters bottle	1	
Extract bottle	6	
Bottle closures,		
- corks	26	
- glass stoppers	2	
- ceramic stoppers	2	
- metal	15	
- crown caps	10	
Glassware,		
- stemmed	6	
- pressed glass dish	37	
- pressed salt	1	
- shot glass	5	
- candy dish	4	
- cruet	1	
- mug	13	
- goblet	5	
- compote	2	
- bowl	1	
Tableware,		
- serving spoon	1	
- knife	9	
- utensil handles	3	
Meat grinder part	1	
Cast iron stove lid lifter	1	
FAUNAL AND FLORAL GROUP		
Bone fragments	3219	
Shells, - oysters	52	
- clams	7	
Flora (1)	889	
ARCHITECTURAL GROUP		2143(34.62%)
Window glass	1128	
Nails	976	

Spikes	6	
Construction Hardware,		
- hinges	1	
- staples	13	
- pulley	1	
Door Lock Parts,		
- bolt	1	
- door knobs	2	
- door handle	1	
Door frame part	1	
Molding	5	
Roofing slate	1	
Folding ruler	7	
FURNITURE GROUP		1325(21.41%)
Furniture hardware,		
- brass ornament	2	
- final	2	
- casters	2	
- small brass padlock	1	
Chair seat	1	
Shade pull, bone	1	
Lamp chimney, glass	1312	
Lamp fittings, brass	3	
Stove damper	1	
ARMS GROUP		3(0.05%)
Shell casing, brass	3	
CLOTHING GROUP		420(6.79%)
Buckles	8	
Thimbles	2	
Buttons,		
- shell	71	
- metal	28	
- fabric - covered	3	
- glass	46	
- bone	14	
- wood	5	
- stone	1	
- leather	16	
- hard rubber	2	
Snaps	5	
Shirt studs,		
- glass	6	
- bone	3	
- metal	5	
Hooks and eyes,		
- hooks	6	
- eyes	5	
Grommets	39	
Shoe leather	22	
Boot and shoe lacing hooks	4	
Shoe blacking bottle	1	

Cufflinks, metal	13	
Hat pins	2	
Straight pins	50	
Safety pins	10	
Diaper pins	5	
Socks or stockings	5	
Belts	3	
Suspender parts	8	
Coat hanger	1	
Beads,		
- shell	3	
- glass	9	
- copper	2	
- bone	1	
Collar stay, celluloid	1	
Hair net	6	
Handbag, black silk	1	
Needle case, bone	2	
Spools for thread	6	
PERSONAL GROUP		113(1.83%)
Chamber wares, ceramic	19	
Soap dish	1	
Coins	5	
Chinese coin	1	
Slate pencils	14	
Wood pencils or styluses	11	
Graphite pencils	7	
Pen nibs	2	
Pen part	1	
Ink bottle	2	
Rubber bands	5	
Paper fastener	1	
Nail file, - bone	1	
- metal	1	
Looking - glass frame, gilt	1	
Looking - glass handle, gilt	1	
Mirror glass	2	
Toiletry bottle	9	
Essense bottle	5	
Vaseline bottle	2	
Cold cream jar	1	
Pomade jar	1	
Hair pins	3	
Hair clip	1	
Comb, bone	1	
Pin box cover, ornate	1	
Ornate metal case	1	
Brooches	5	
Stick pin	1	
Finger rings	4	
metal chain necklace	1	
Watch fob and chain	1	
Watch spring	1	

Spectacle lenses	3	
Stamped tag	1	
Embossed name plate	1	
Jackknife	2	
Hypodermic syringe	3	
TOBACCO PIPE GROUP		36(0.58%)
White pipe clay, - stems	23	
- bowls	13	
ACTIVITIES GROUP		669(10.81%)
Construction tools,		
- hammer head	1	
- hatchet	1	
Farm tools		
- baling hook	1	
Toys, - clay marbles	13	
- porcelain marble	1	
- rubber ball	1	
- leather ball	1	
- doll parts	3	
- horse, lead	1	
- gaming pieces	2	
- miniature teacup	1	
- wagon wheel hub	1	
Fishing gear,		
- glass net float	40	
- hooks	2	
Stable and Barn,		
- horse collar	1	
- harness bosses	2	
Miscellaneous hardware,		
- screws	15	
- bolts	12	
- nuts	2	
- washers	5	
- battery cores?	4	
- springs	8	
- tacks	11	
- file	1	
- tool handle, wooden	2	
Matchsticks	457	
Clothespins	16	
Marble slab fragment	1	
Newsprint	16	
Lead type	1	
Flower pot	33	
Kiln furniture	4	
Scrub brush	1	
Ammonia bottle	6	
Broom handles	3	
Natural sponge	1	
Prehistoric lithic	4	

UNKNOWN

Ceramics	282
Glass	696
Metal	702
Wood	26
Textile	168
Celluloid	2
Rubber	10
Leather scraps	48
Unknown	5

Table 79

Feature 5 Ceramics in Functional Categories

	Count	%
Tea, Coffee, Chocolate	30	8.9
Food Consumption	256	75.7
Bowls	6	1.8
Food Serving	15	4.4
Food Preparation	0	0.0
Food Storage	12	3.6
Chamber Wares	19	5.6
Other	0	0.0
	<hr/> 338	<hr/> 100.0

338 is 54.9% of known 616

Table 80

Feature 5 Ceramics in Decorative Categories

	Count	%
Porcelain/Bone China	85	13.9
Refined Stoneware	5	0.8
Refined Earthenware	18	2.9
Undecorated Ironstone	75	12.2
Transfer-printed RWE	57	9.3
Hand-painted RWE	14	2.3
Minimally-decorated RWE	22	3.6
Undecorated RWE	169	27.6
Yellow Ware	7	1.1
Coarse Stoneware	57	9.3
Coarse Earthenware	75	12.2
Other	29	4.7
	<hr/> 613	<hr/> 99.9

613 is 99.5% of total 616

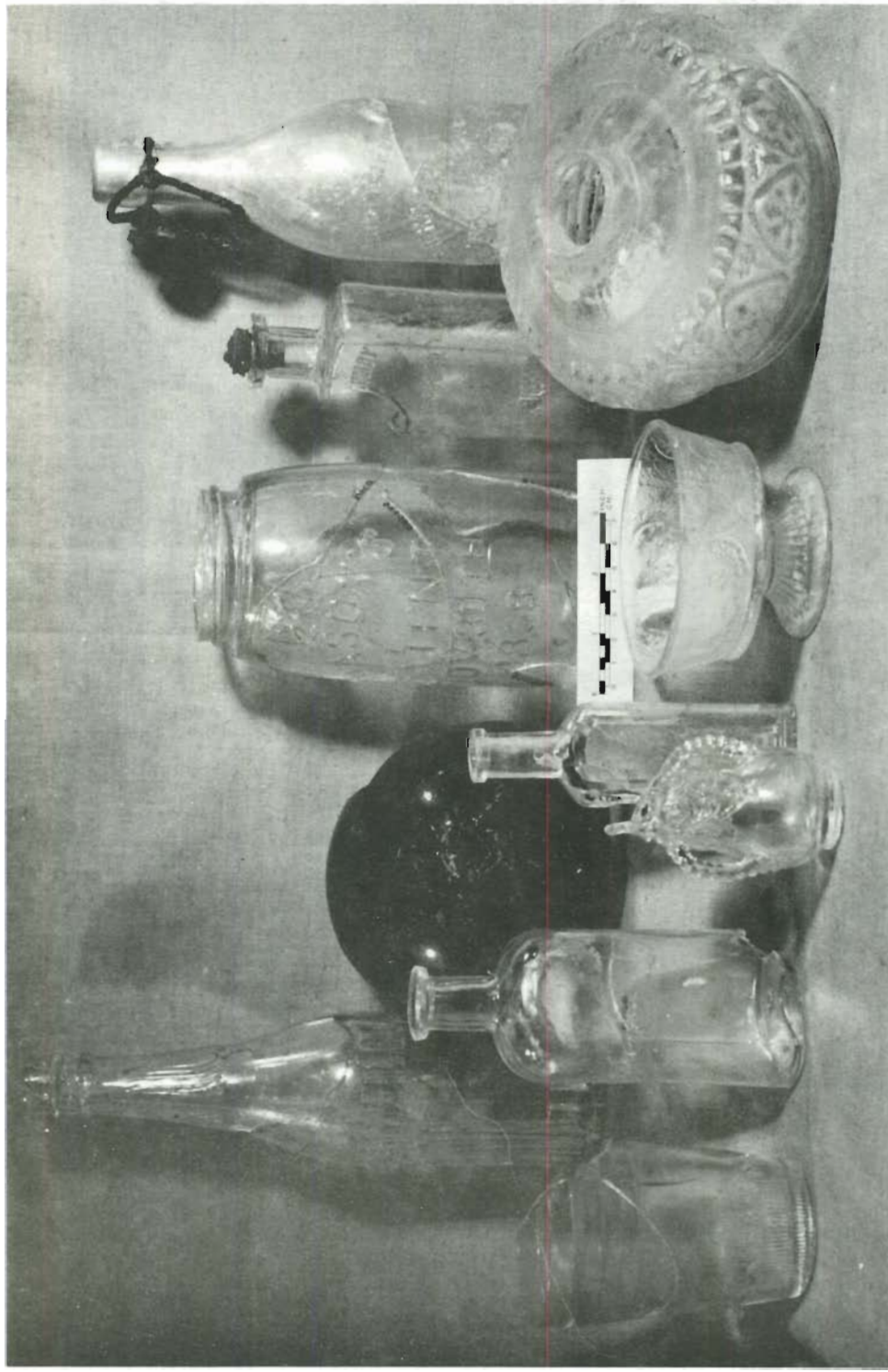
PLATE 22
 Lot 10A, Feature 5, Selected Ceramics



TOP ROW (left to right): whiteware plate; whiteware chamber pot, molded design.
 BOTTOM ROW (left to right): yellowware chamber pot; porcelain doll's head; ironstone saucer.

PLATE 23

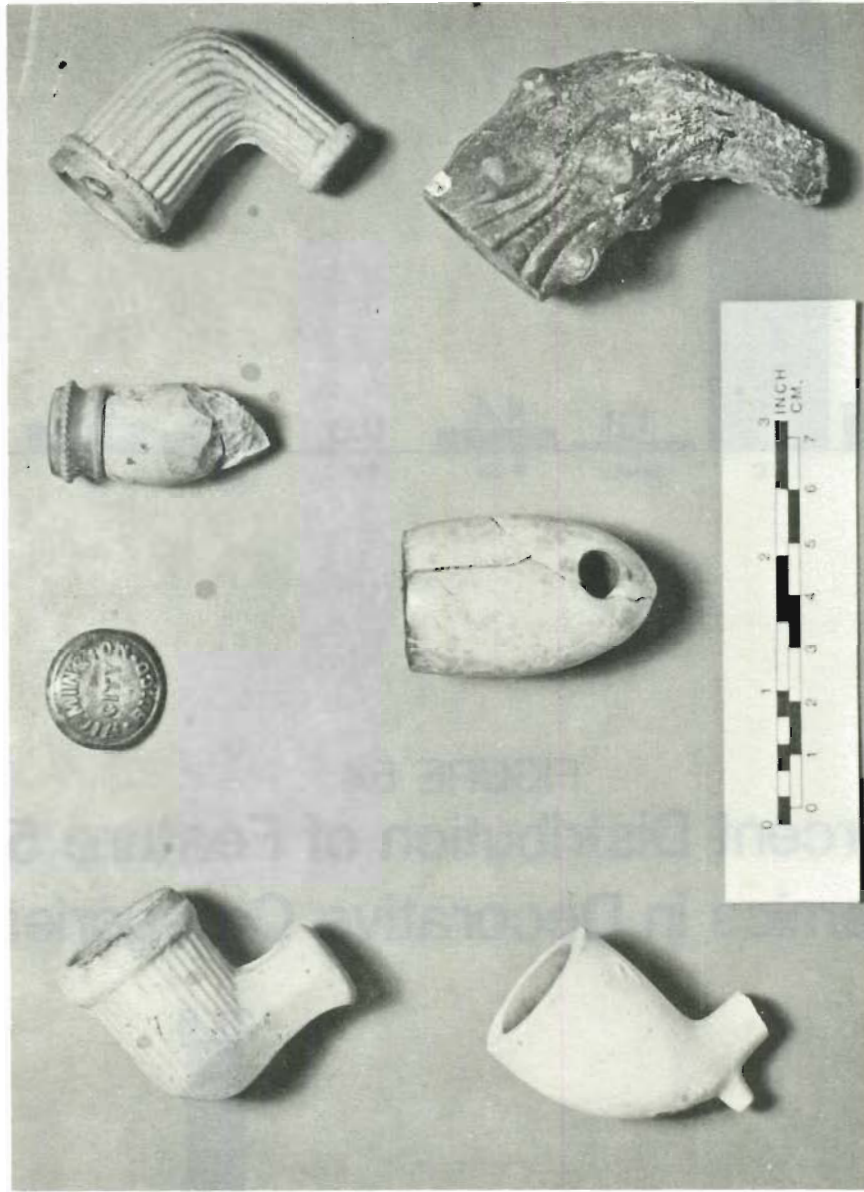
Lot 10A, Feature 5, Selected Glassware



TOP ROW (left to right): clear screw-topped catsup bottle; blue net float; aqua mason jar, screw top; clear embossed pharmaceutical bottle with cork; embossed aqua soda or beer bottle with bail-type closure including the rubber stopper. BOTTOM ROW: clear tumbler with molded rim and base designs; clear "Philadelphia oval" type pharmaceutical bottle; clear two-handled decorative bottle with molded designs; aqua paneled extract bottle; clear dessert dish with molded design; clear oil lamp base with molded designs.

PLATE 24

Lot 10A, Feature 5, Miscellaneous Artifacts



TOP ROW (left to right): ribbed stoneware pipe bowl; embossed brass button; carved stone pipe bowl with carved bone "crown"; terra cotta ribbed pipe bowl. BOTTOM ROW (left to right): white clay pipe bowl with spur; carved stone pipe bowl; pipe bowl of unknown material (possibly paper mache type, fibrous).

FIGURE 53
Percent Distribution of Feature 5
Ceramics in Functional Categories

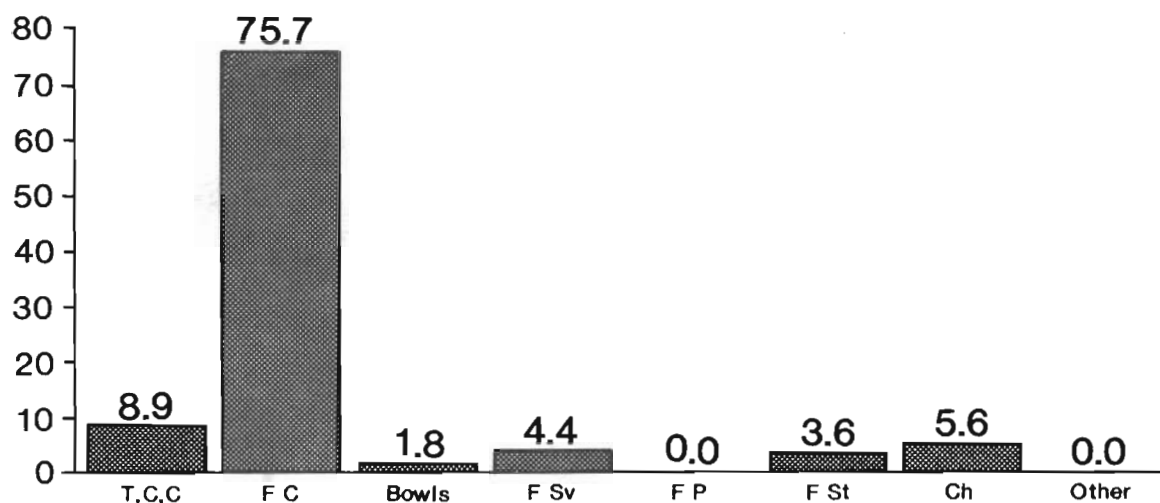
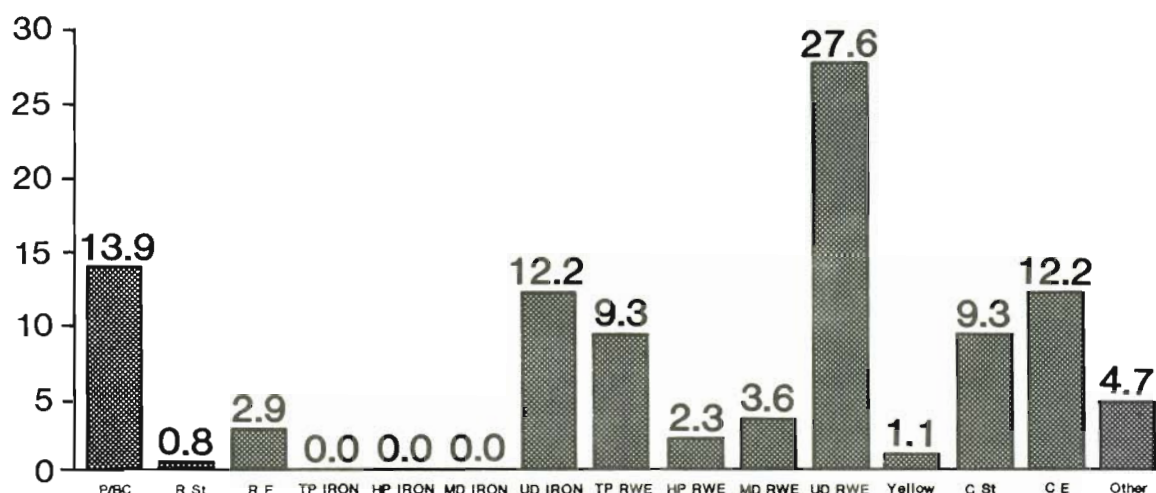


FIGURE 54
Percent Distribution of Feature 5
Ceramics in Decorative Categories



undecorated refined white earthenware (27.6%), followed in frequency by porcelain (13.9%), undecorated ironstone (12.2%), and coarse earthenware (12.2%). Table 81 shows that, of identifiable vessel forms--type, plus shape--most are undecorated refined white earthenware (33.7%) and undecorated ironstone (15.1%) food consumption vessels--all plates. In addition to the food-related ceramics, the Kitchen Group in Feature 5 also includes a wide variety of glass food or liquid storage bottles, such as wine and spirits bottles, pharmaceutical-type bottles, various flavoring containers, and glass and metal canning vessels. Glass food and liquid consumption items were also recovered (see Table 78). A serving spoon, nine knives, and three utensil handles are present as well. Food preparation items include part of a metal meat grinder and a cast iron stove lid lifter.

In addition to window glass (1128 sherds), nails (976), and spikes (6), the Architectural Group (34.62%) contains construction hardware--hinges, staples, and a pulley--door lock and door frame parts, fragments of interior molding, a piece of roofing slate and a folding carpenter's ruler. Artifacts falling in the Furniture Group (21.4%) include metal and wooden chair parts, a bone shade pull, iron stove damper, brass lamp fittings and 1312 fragments of lamp chimney glass. Three brass shell casings represent the Arms Group (0.05%).

The Clothing Group (6.79%) contains a wide variety of closure artifacts, such as buttons and hooks and eyes, shoe parts, sewing items, beads, and diaper pins, among others (see Table 78). The Personal Group (1.83%) also contains a varied assemblage of items of personal adornment and grooming, jewelry, writing implements, a Chinese coin, and a hypodermic syringe. In addition, this group contains 19 chamber ware sherds representing vessels of undecorated ironstone, undecorated refined white earthenware, yellow ware, and coarse stoneware (Table 81). Tobacco smoking, the Tobacco Pipe Group (0.58%), is represented by 23 pipe stem fragments and 13 bowl fragments.

The Activities Group (10.81%), contains a variety of miscellaneous hardware items (see Table 78), a horse collar and harness brasses, fishing gear, toys, farm and construction tools among other miscellaneous artifacts.

A total of 3,198 bone fragments make up the Feature 5 faunal assemblage. The largest number of fragments were from the fishes, comprising 55.1% of the total with 1,761 fragments. Mammals were the second most commonly represented class of animals. Nine hundred sixty-three mammal bone fragments were recovered, 30.1% of the total. Birds were represented by 250 bone fragments which made up 7.8% of the total number of bones. Reptiles were represented by one species of turtle whose remains totaled 95, an even 3% of the total number of bones. Thirty-four

TABLE 81
Cross-tabulation of Decorative Types and
Functional Categories for Feature 5 Ceramics

	T,C,C	F C	Bowls	F Sv	F P	F St	Ch	Other
P/BC	7(2.1) 23.3	36(10.7) 14.1						
R St								
R E								
TP Iron								
HP Iron								
MD Iron								
UD Iron	5(1.5) 16.7	51(15.1) 19.9		14(4.1) 93.3			4(1.2) 21.1	
TP Rwe	1(0.3) 3.3	33(9.8) 12.9						
HP Rwe	1(0.3) 3.3	2(0.6) 0.8						
MD Rwe		11(3.3) 4.3		1(0.3) 6.7				
UD Rwe	8(2.4) 26.7	114(33.7) 44.5	1(0.3) 16.7				2(0.6) 10.5	
Yellow		1(0.3) 0.4					3(0.9) 15.8	
C St						12(3.6) 100.0	10(3.0) 52.6	
CE			5(1.5) 83.3					
Other	8(2.4) 26.7	8(2.4) 3.1						

KEY: count (% of total)
% of column

Table 82

Animal Representation by Class

	Count	Percent
Mammal	963	30.1
Bird	250	7.8
Fish	1761	55.1
Reptile	95	3.0
Indeterminable	95	2.0
Crustacean	34	1.1

Table 83

Numbers and Relative Percentage of Identified Faunal Remains and Calculated MNI's

	NISP	%	MNI	%
Cow	223	16.1	3	2.7
Sheep	96	6.9	2	1.8
Pig	86	6.2	1	.9
Rabbit	1	.1	1	.9
Muskrat	7	.5	2	1.8
Cat	19	1.4	3	2.7
Rat	33	2.4	4	3.6
Chicken	88	6.3	3	2.7
Turkey	3	.2	1	.9
Snapper	93	6.7	1	.9
Mackerel	2	.1	1	.9
White Perch	1	.1	1	.9
Croaker	41	3.0	4	3.6
Catfish	77	5.5	20	18.0
Sucker	15	1.1	1	.9
Sea Trout	147	10.6	11	9.9
Herring	416	30.0	44	39.6
Eel	2	.1	1	.9
Sturgeon	5	.4	1	.9
Crab	34	2.4	6	5.4

fragments of crab shell were recovered. Ninety five bone fragments from this feature could not be identified (Table 82).

Identified among the fish bones were nine genres of fish. Four of these represented over 3% of the total number of bones which could be identified (Table 83). The most commonly occurring fish were herrings. A total of 416 bone fragments, 30% of the identified bone, were identified representing at least 44 individual fish. Sea trout remains comprised 10.6% of the identified bones with 147 fragments. At least 11 individual sea trout were indicated. Catfish bones totaled 77 and comprised 5.5% of the identified bone. Croaker remains made up 3% of the identified bone with 41 fragments. Suckers, probably the Northern Redhorse, constituted 1.1% of the identified bone by totaling 15 fragments. White perch, mackerel, eel and sturgeon were all represented by less than 1% of the total identified bone; each was indicated by five or fewer bone fragments.

Seven species of mammals were identified with 465 bone fragments. The most frequently occurring form was cow with 223 bone fragments, 16.4% of the total identified bone from this feature. Sheep was represented by 96 fragments, 6.9% of the total. Pigs were represented nearly as well as sheep. A total of 86 bone fragments, 6.2%, were identified as pig. Rats were represented by a total of 33 bone fragments. Cat bones totaled 19 fragments. Seven bone fragments identified as muskrat were recovered also and assumed to be a food item.

Only two species of birds were recovered from this feature and they were both domestic varieties. Chicken was the most common form of bird with 88 bone fragments, 6.3% of the identified bone. Turkey was represented by three fragments, less than 1% of the total. Snapping turtle was the only form of reptile identified in this feature: a total of 93 fragments. More than one individual could not be demonstrated. Blue crab remains were also present in this feature. At least six crabs were indicated by claw remains. A total of 34 fragments of crab shell were present.

A total of 61 beef meat cuts were calculated for this feature (Table 84). Twenty two of these cuts, 36.1% of all beef cuts, were for roasts. Soup bones were the next most common form of cut. A total of 18 soup bones were present comprising 29.5% of the beef cuts. Steaks totaled 10 or 16.4%. Rib cuts such as short ribs made up 11.5% with 7 cuts. Four rib roasts were also counted. Roasts were the most common form of cut for sheep as well as for cow. From a total of 35 cuts from sheep 22 of these were roasts, 62.9%. "Chops" of various types totaled 10 or 28.6% of the sheep cuts. Soup bones were the smallest category making up 8.6% of the total with 3 soup bones.

Table 84

Grouped Cuts of Meat in Feature 5 Faunal Assemblage

	Number	Percentage
Beef-		
soup	18	29.5
roast	22	36.1
steak	10	16.4
rib roast	4	6.6
ribs	7	11.5
Sheep-		
soup	3	8.6
chops	10	28.6
roast	22	62.9
Pig-		
feet	2	5.8
hams	17	51.5
loin	2	5.8
roast/neck	2	5.8
chops	7	21.2
ribs	3	8.8
head	1	2.9
Chicken -		
wing	4	20.0
breast	3	15.0
back	2	10.0
leg	8	40.0
thigh	3	15.0
Turkey -		
wing	1	50.0
back	1	50.0

Thirty-three cuts of pig were identified in this feature. Hams comprised 51.5% of this with a total of 17 hams being indicated. Chops were the second largest category making up 21.2% of the total with 7 chops. Two cuts each from feet, neck roasts, and loin were present. Three short rib cuts were present. Head elements from pig were also found in this feature. Beef butchering as seen in Feature 5 (Figure 55) shows standardization of the locations of cuts and the means of cutting. Major joints were cut on either side of the epiphysis, generally with saws. Almost all vertebrae were split. The locations of the cuts fit into the pattern indicated in Ten Lessons on Meat (National Livestock and Meat Board 1926) and the other source books. Saw marks were by far the most common form of cut mark. Pig cuts (Figure 56) also fit into the pattern illustrated in Ten Lessons on Meat. Saw marks were more common than hack marks but not to the same degree as for cow. Again, these facts along with the standardization of the locations of the cuts indicates commercial butchering. Defineable butcher

FIGURE 55

Feature 5 Butcher Cut Locations—Cow

FROM: Anatomy of Domestic Animals, Sisson and Grossman, 1938

NOTE: numbers represent quantity of bones recovered with indicated butcher cuts

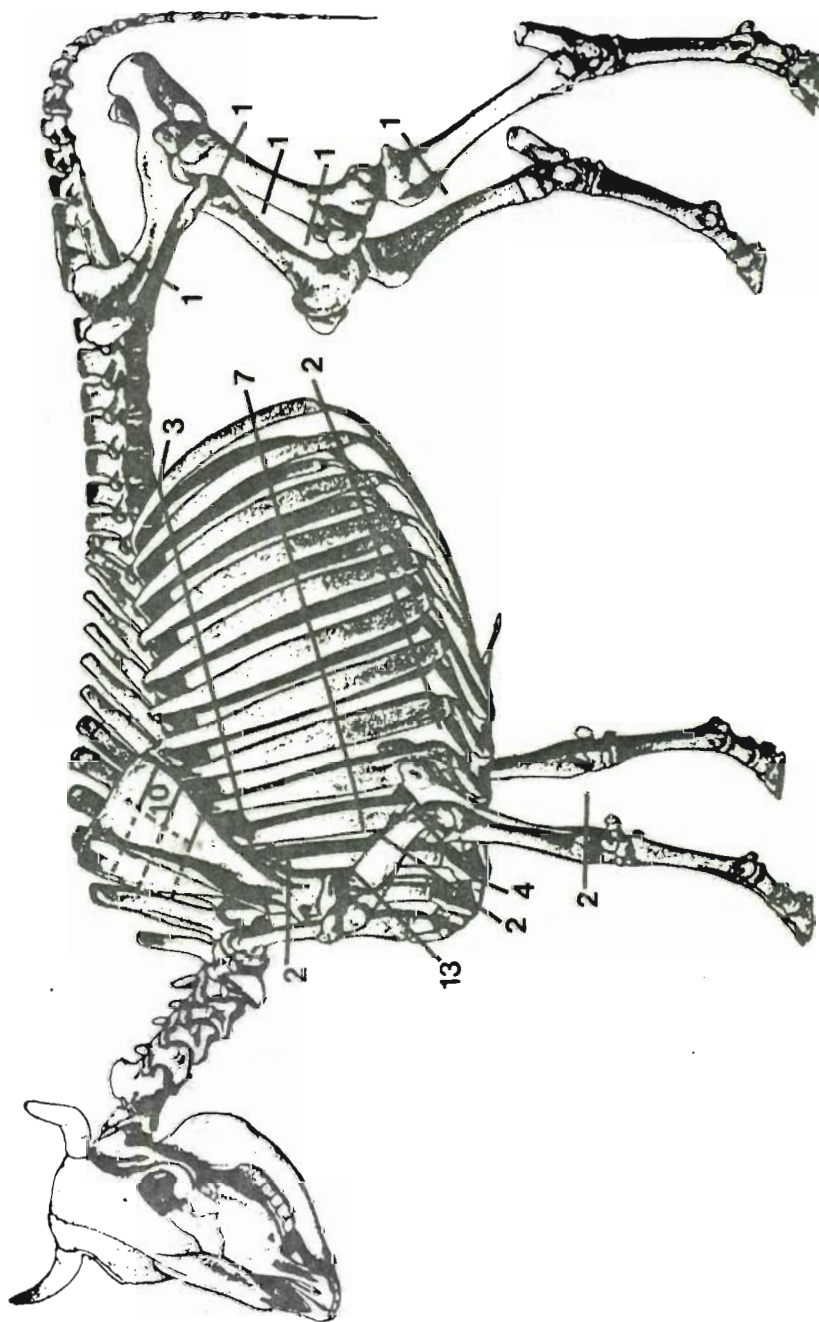
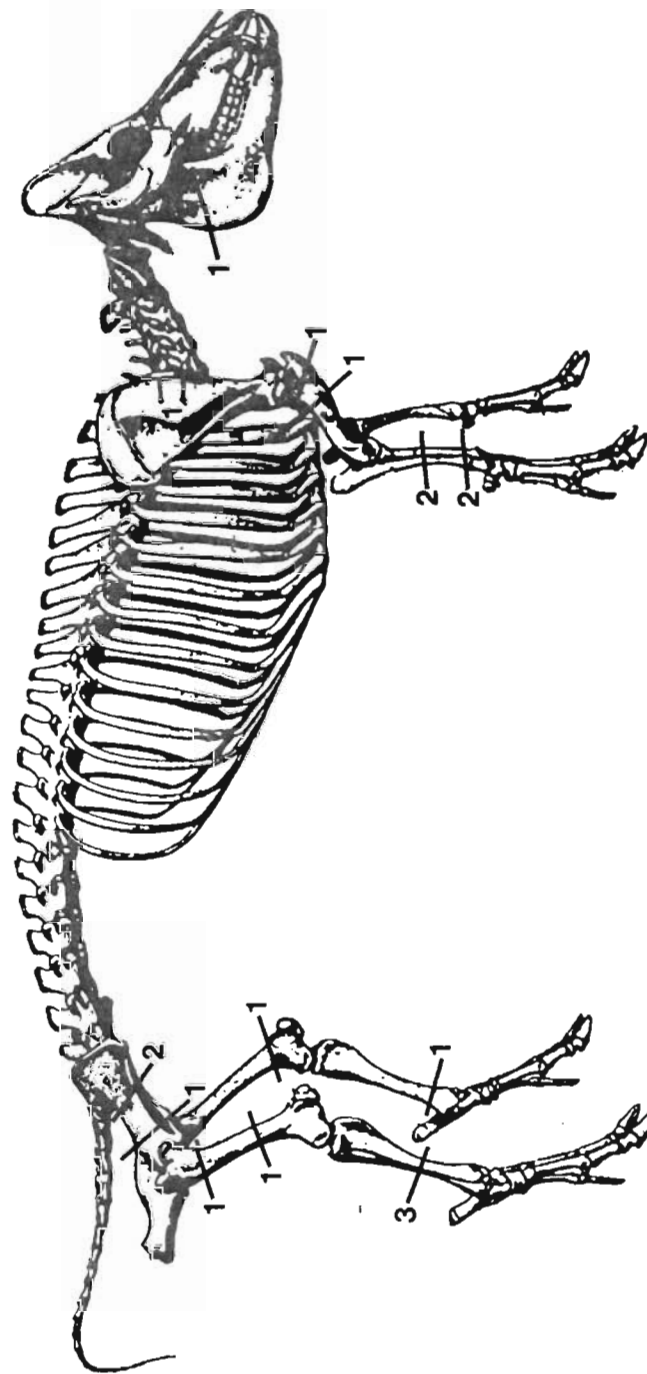


FIGURE 56

Feature 5 Butcher Cut Locations—Pig

FROM: Anatomy of Domestic Animals, Sisson and Grossman, 1938

NOTE: numbers represent quantity of bones recovered with indicated butcher cuts



marks were not as common for sheep as for pig or cow (Figure 57). There does seem to be some standardization of locations. Saw marks were double the number of hack marks. Vertebrae were split. Disarticulation is seen at the hip, at the distal end of the tibia and humerus. Scapula sections indicate chuck retail cuts. It is interpreted from these various forms of evidence that commercial butchering was occurring with sheep as well as for cow and pig.

A total of twenty chicken parts were present in this feature. This total was comprised of 4 wings, 3 breasts, 2 backs, 8 legs, and 3 thighs. Wing tips, feet, and head elements were also found in this feature. Two turkey parts could be calculated from the three turkey bones. These included 1 back and 1 wing.

The sizeable percentage of fish bones present in Feature 5 indicate the use of fish in the diet of this household. It should be noted that the higher percentage of fish bones does not indicate that this was the most important aspect of the protein portion of the diet in this house. The greater bulk of animals such as the large mammals offsets the numbers of bones. The large mammals are interpreted as being more important in the diet than any of the other animals, with cow being the most important animal of all. Chicken is also seen as a regular item in the diet.

The fish can be roughly divided into two types. Salt water and brackish water fishes. Salt water fishes include the croakers, sea trout, and mackerel. The brackish water fish would be the eels, sturgeon, white perch, sucker, and cat fish. While some of the brackish water fish are often considered fresh water fish their tolerance to slightly brackish water allows them to be grouped here. The brackish water fish would have been locally available to the site. (This is also true of the muskrat and snapping turtle.) The salt water fishes are not locally available to Wilmington and these would have to be obtained either from a market or through fishing excursions to the ocean or the Delaware bay. Since croaker was not found in the fish market materials (see Feature 6) the latter possibility is suggested.

Shellfish remains present in Feature 5 include 7 clams and 52 oysters (see Table 36). All of the oysters were of the muddy sand bottom type. Almost all (94%) come from salinity regime I, while 2% are from regime II and 4% are from regime III. The majority of the oysters show winter as their season of death. Two(5%) were fall, 1(2%) was late fall/early winter, 25(57%) were winter, 2(5%) were late winter/early spring, and 3(7%) were summer. Nineteen(36%) of the oysters bore evidence of shucking, while 16(31%) bore signs of breaking.

The heaviest concentration of oysters occurred in level 5 (11 or 21%) with levels 4 and 6 accounting for 40% of the oysters.

FIGURE 57

Feature 5 Butcher Cut Locations—Sheep

FROM: Anatomy of Domestic Animals, Sisson and Grossman, 1938

NOTE: numbers represent quantity of bones recovered with indicated butcher cuts

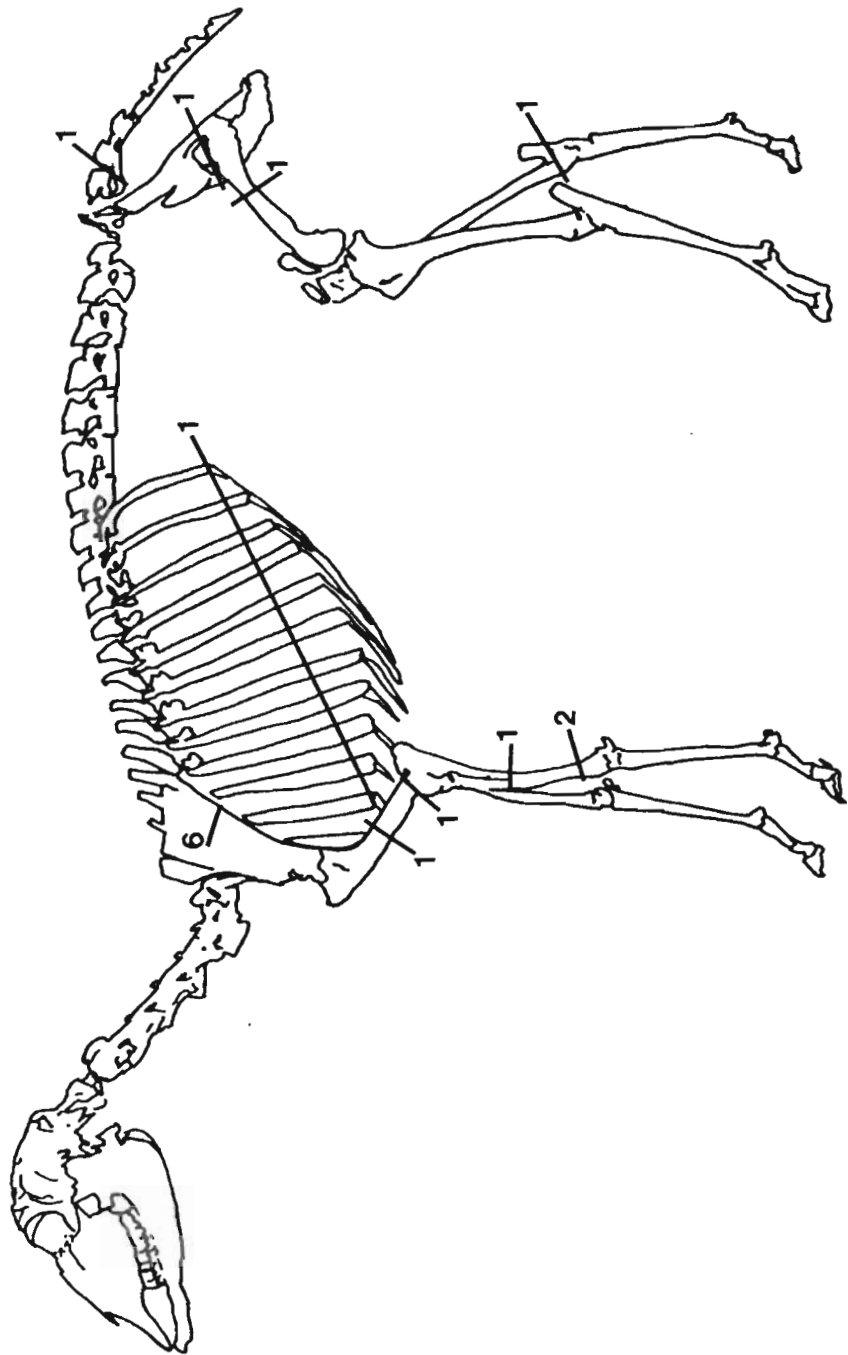


TABLE 85
Feature 5 Flotation Samples

FLORAL REMAINS	LEVEL #																			total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1 acorn												1								1
2 amaranth																				
3 apple												1?	2?	1?	1?					5
4 bedstraw																				
5 burr																				
6 butternut/walnut																				
7 chenopodium																				
8 cherry								5					2	1	1					9
9 clover																				
10 curcubit													1							1
11 dock																				
12 elderberry																				
13 flax														12	1					13
14 grape					2			2				52	52	40	13	11				172
15 grass									1											1
16 ground cherry																				
17 mallow																				
18 pea																				
19 peach																				
20 pear																				
21 plum																				
22 pokeweed																				
23 polygonum buckwheat																				
24 polygonum smartweed												1								1
25 polygonum																				
26 radish																				
27 raspberry			3			1	2	5	3	2		83	28	144	252	4	3			530
28 rumex																				
29 squash												6	4	3	2	1				16
30 sumac																				
31 unidentifiable seeds																				
32 unknown seeds: small round													3	8	16					27
33 unknown seeds: flat furry									2			62	26		4	11				105
34 unknown seeds: domestic (coffee bean?)																8				8
35 wild millet																				

TABLE 85

ARTIFACTS	LEVEL #																			total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1 brick					1	4					2									7
2 button													1							1
3 ceramics											1									1
4 cloth											1			1						2
5 glass - bottle																				
6 glass - window																				
7 glass - unspecified						3	1	1			3	8		2	2					20
8 glass bead												1	2		2					5
9 metal - ball			1		2		2	1	1	4	1		1	5	5					23
10 metal - ball, white															1					1
11 metal - other					1			1		1										3
12 nail					1						2	2		2						7
13 slag																				
14 unknown artifact fragment																				

OTHER																				total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1 bone					1	1					1	1	2							6
2 claw																				
3 coal															1					1
4 egg shell						1			1		1	1	1		1					6
5 fish bone			1			1				1		1	1	1	1	1				8
6 insect parts				1	1	1			1			1			1	1				7
7 land snail shell																				
8 quartz chip																				
9 shell (sea mollusk)											1			1						2
10 unknown				1																1
11 altogether other																				

Levels 8 and 9 contain another 26%, and 19% were in levels 1, 2, and 3. From the distribution of seasons by level there appears to be a three year accumulation of material. Levels 15 through 9 are predominately winter, level 8 spring and summer, level 6 and 5 are winter except for level 5 west 1/2 which is spring, level 3 is spring, and level 2 and 1 are winter again.

The domesticated plants represented in seeds recovered from the Feature 5 flotation sample include apple, cherry, grape, raspberry, and squash (Table 85).

Analysis of Feature 5 Remains

The Feature 5 privy was probably built at the same time Robert S. Smith's three-story brick dwelling was constructed--probably around 1858. When the privy was closed, sometime between 1900 and 1910, the dwelling was being occupied by a tenant. The vertical distribution of oyster shell seasonality in the privy indicates an accumulation period of approximately three years, but the time may have been even longer. The privy was no longer in use because the house had been connected with the public sewer system. Since the privy no longer had to be cleaned when full there was no longer any reason not to use it as a garbage receptacle. Also, since the same family probably continued to live in the house, there was no reason to fill it quickly.

The Feature 5 assemblage is clearly a domestic one containing a wide variety of food and drink related artifacts, clothing, and personal items. Compare, for instance, the difference in the proportions of Kitchen Group artifacts in Feature 5 (23.93%) and Feature 6 (7.88%). Feature 6, as will be discussed later, is not associated with a domestic occupation of Lot 341. Artifacts found in Feature 5 reflect different household activities, such as sewing--thimbles, straight pins, bone needle case, spools, chinese coin (probably from a decorated sewing basket), and pin box. Business activities taking place on the lot, carting and stabling of horses, are reflected by the baling hook, horse collar, and harness brasses (Plate 25). Maintenance of the structures and probably the wagons, too, is indicated by the hammer, hatchet, file, and other miscellaneous hardware. The presence of brass shell casings, the glass net float, and fish hooks indicates direct participation in food procurement on the part of at least one member of the family. This contention is further supported by the analysis of faunal remains, especially characteristics of the fish bones found. It is interesting that, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when Wilmington was fully urban, a resident of a block on which there were two fish markets (Lot 341) would be obtaining fish for his family by fishing, rather than purchasing. The finding suggests that, as late as the nineteenth century, food procurement in urban settings was not entirely market-dependent.

PLATE 25

Lot 10A, Illustrations of Artifacts Used in Household and Business Activities

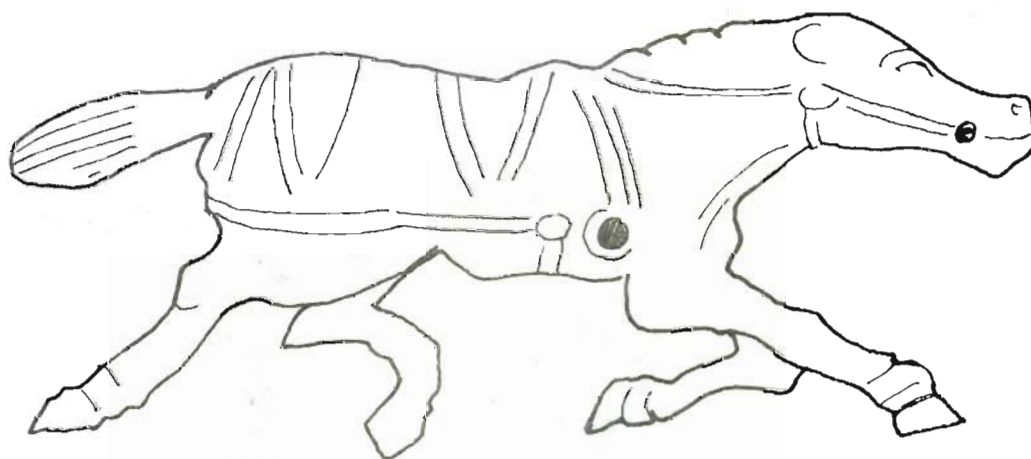
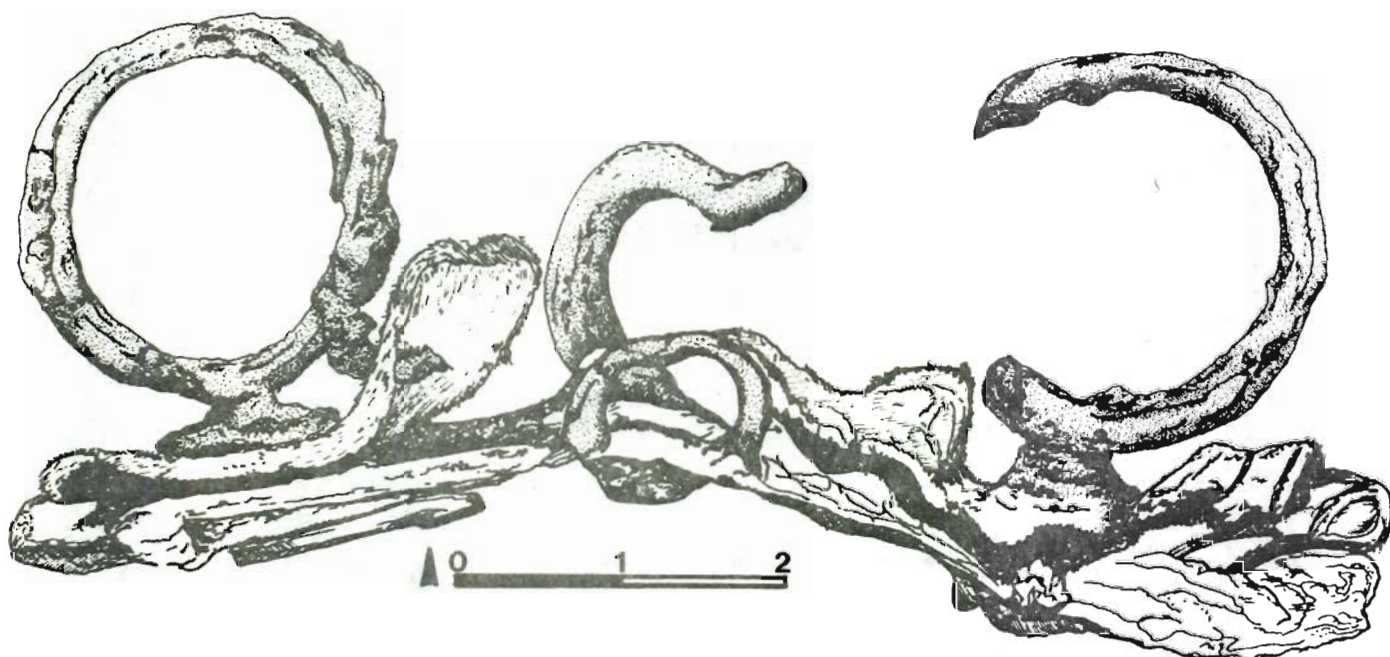
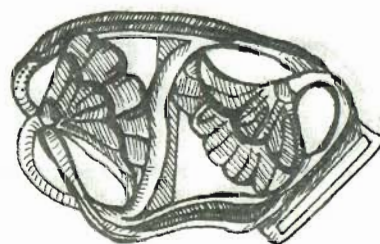
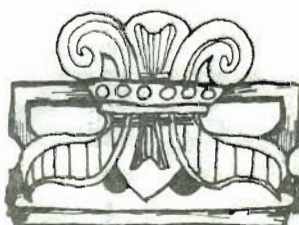
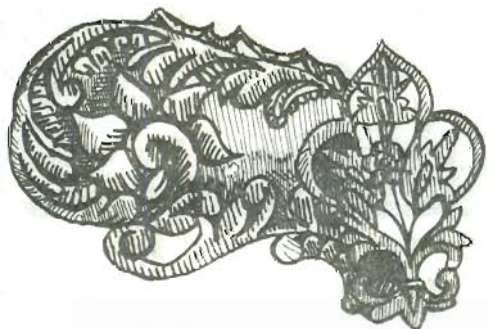
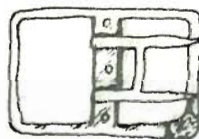
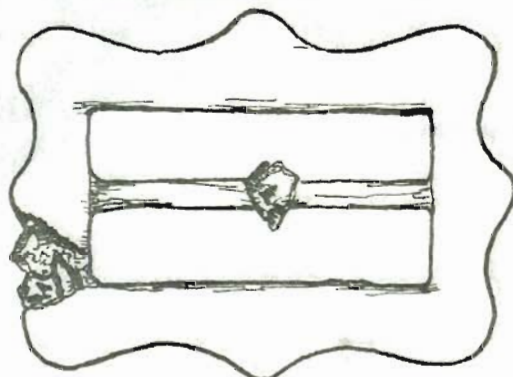
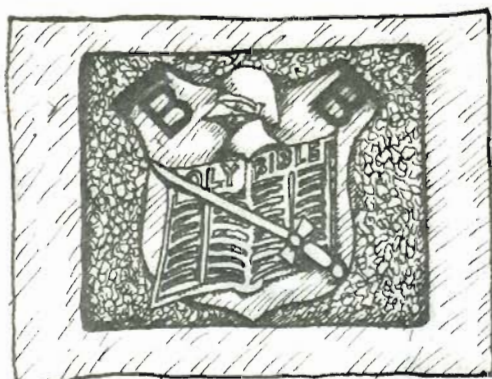
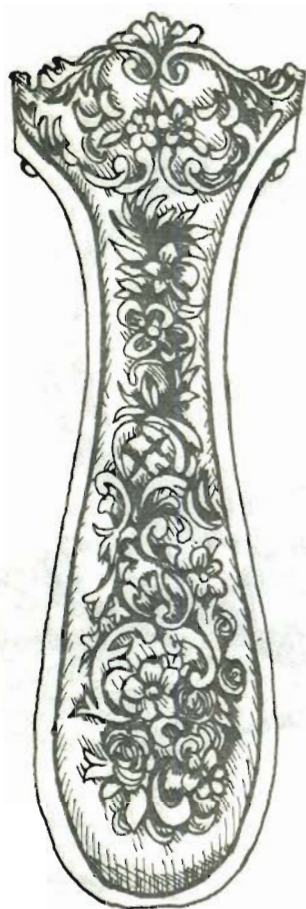


PLATE 25 continued



Household structure is reflected primarily in clothing artifacts, personal items and toys. Shirt studs, collar stays and suspender parts indicate a male presence in the household, while hair nets, hat pins, an ornate hand mirror, and items of jewelry are associated with a woman. Diaper pins indicate the presence of a child probably less than three years old and toys which could belong to the same child or other children.

In both time periods represented by artifacts collected from Lot 10A, the early nineteenth century and the late nineteenth-early twentieth century, very little information concerning the occupants can be gleaned from the documentary record. By examining the artifacts recovered, however, certain statements can be made concerning the conduct of everyday life in the households represented by the artifacts. Specifically in these cases the combination of artifacts and faunal analyses leads to the conclusion that some households--one in the early period and the late period household--were participating directly in subsistence activities, mostly by fishing. Some parts of the family structure can be inferred by an analysis of gender and age-specific artifacts. These, and other types of analysis can help to address questions not answerable for all groups of people through documentary data alone.

Lot 8B - The John Pogue Lot(see Table 11 for summaries of the property transactions)

Lot History

Lot 3B is located on the north side of Front Street, 83' from the northeast corner of King and Front Streets (Figure 9). The lot was originally 33' wide and 136'10" deep, extending back to the "middle line" of the block.

In 1736 Samuel Pennock, a Philadelphia carpenter, purchased the property, but from whom and for what amount is unknown. Fourteen years later, in 1750 Pennock transferred the property to Griffith Minshall, variously described as a local yeoman and bricklayer. At the time of both of these transactions, the lot extended south to the banks of the Christina River. Minshall sold the lot in 1772 to a Wilmington mariner, Thomas Cassey, who, despite only a two year ownership, erected the first known dwelling, a frame tenement, on the property. Cassey and Joseph Minshall--a relative of Griffith Minshall's and possibly a business partner of Cassey's--sold the house and lot in 1774 to William Woodcock, a Wilmington shipwright. By this time the property's southern boundary was Front Street (Figure 58).

Woodcock held the lot for only two months, and sold it in May 1774 to a New Jersey farmer, Thomas Carney, who lived in Upper Penn's Neck, Salem County. Thomas Carney held the property until 1789, when he willed the frame house and lot on Front